

joy.

I sat intent and absorbed. Oh! how much I needed just such a friend, I thought to myself. Then the awful fact came over me that I had Then the awful fact came over me that I had never had any conviction of my sins, and consequently could not come to Him. I longed to cry out, "I will," when father made his passionate appeal, "Come, then, and trust your soul to this faithful friend." Like a finsh it came over me that if I needed conviction of sin, He was able to give me this also. I would trust Him for the whole. My whole soul was illumined with joy, and as I left the church to walk home it seemed to me as if Nature herself were hushing her breath to hear the music of heaven.

heaven.

As soon as father came home and was seated in his study I went up to him and fell in his arms, saying: "Father, I have given myself to Jesus, and He has taken me." I never shall forget the expression of his face as he looked down. down in my earnest, childish eyes; it was so sweet, so gentle, and like sunlight breaking out upon a landscape. "Is it so?" he said, holding me silently to his heart, as I felt the hot tears fall on my head. "Then has a new flower blossomed in the kingdom this day."

At the age of 25 Mrs. Stowe married Prof.

Calvin E. Stowe, whose former wife had been one of her intimate friends.

A BRIDE'S SENSATIONS. Her last act before the welding was to write the following note to the friend of her girlhood, Miss Georgiana May:

JANUARY 6, 1836.
Well, my dear G., about hair an hour more
and your old friend, companion, schoolmate,
sister etc. will coase to be Hatty Recolus and Well, my dear G., about hair an hour more and your old friend, companion, schoolmate, sister, etc., will cease to be Hatty Beecher and change to nobody knows who. My dear, you are engaged, and pledged in a year or two to encounter a similar fate, and do you wish to know how you shall feel? Well, my dear, I have been dreading and dreading the time, and lying awake all last week wondering how I should live through this overwhelming crisis, and lo! it has come, and I feel nothing at all. The wedding is to be altogether domestic: change to nobody knows who. My dear, you are engaged, and pledged in a year or two to encounter a similar fate, and do you wish to know how you shall feel? Well, my dear, I have been dreading and dreading the time, and lying awake all last week wondering how I should live through this overwhelming crisis, and lol it has come, and I feel nothing at all.

The wedding is to be altogether domestic; nobody present but my own brothers and sixters, and my old colleague, Mary Dutton; and as there is a sufficiency of the ministry in our family we have not even to call in the foreign aid of a minister. Sister Katy is not here, so she will not witness my departure from her she will not witness my departure from her care and guidance to that of another. None of my numerous friends and acquaintances who have taken such a deep interest in making the connection for me even know the day, and it will be all done and over before they know

anything about it.
Well, it is really a mercy to have this entire Well, it is really a mercy to have this entire stupidity come over one at such a time. I should be crazy to feel as I did yesterday, or indeed to feel anything at all. But I inwardly yowed that my last feelings and reflections on this subject should be yours, and as I have not got any, it is just as well 20 tell you that. Well, here comes Mr. S., so farewell, and for the last time I subscribe your own H. E. B.

In 1876 Mrs. Stowe wrote in a letter to one of her children, of the period of her life during which she was writing "Uncle Tom's

I well remember the winter you were a baby and I was writing "Uncle Tom's Cabin." My heart was bursting with the anguish excited by the cruelty and injustice our nation was showing to the slave, and praying God to let me do a little and to cause my cry for them to be heard. I remember many a night weeping over you as you lay skeeping beside me, and I thought of the slave mothers whose babes were torn from

MEETING CHARLES DICKENS.

In 1852, while in the zenith of her fame, while abroad Mrs. Stowe thus speaks of Charles Dickens, whom she met for the first time at the Lord Mayor's dinner in London: Directly opposite me was Mr. Dickens, whom I now beheld for the first time, and was sur-I now beheld for the first time, and was surprised to see looking so young. Mr. Justice Taifourd, known as the author of "Ion," was also there with his lady. She had a beautiful antique cast of head. The Lord Mayor was simply dressed in black, without any other adornment than a massive gold chain. We rose from table between 11 and 12 o'clock—that is, we ladies—and went into the drawing room, where I was presented to Mrs. Dickens and several other hadies. Mrs. Dickens is a good specimen of a truly English woman; tall, large and well developed, with fine, healthy color, and an air of frankness, cheerfulness and reliability. A friend whispered to me that she was as observing and fond of humor as her husband.

After a while the gentlemen came back to the drawing room, and I had a few moments of very pleasant, friendly conversation with Mr. Dickens. They are both people that one could not know a little of without desiring to know more.

During the summer of 1874 while Mrs. Stowe's brother, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was the victim of a most revolting, malicious and groundless attack on his purity, Mrs. Lewes (George Eliot) wrote the following words of sympathy:

MY DEAR FRIEND-The other day I had a letter from Mrs. Fields, written to let me know something of you under that heavy trouble, of which such information as I have had has been untrustworthy, leaving me in lentire incredulity in regard to it except on this point that you
and yours must be suffering deeply. Naturally
I thought most of you in the matter (its public
aspects being indeterminate), and many times
before our friend's letter came I had said to
Mr. Lewes: "What must Mrs. Stowe be feeling?" I remember Mrs. Fields once told me of
the wonderful courage and cheerfulness which
belonged to you, easibling you to bear up under
exceptional trials, and I imagined you helping
the sufferers with tenderness and counsel, but
yet, nevertheless, I felt that there must be a
bruising weight on your heart. Dear honored
friend, you who are so ready to give warm felntrustworthy, leaving me in tentire incr. friend, you who are so ready to give warm fel

friend, you who are so ready to give warm fel-lowship, is it any comfort to you to be told that those afar off are caring for you in spirit, and will be happier for all good issues that may bring you rest!

I cannot, dare not, write more in my ignor-ance, lest I should be using unreasonable words. But I trust in your not despising this scrap of paper which tells you, perhaps rather for my relief than yours, that I am always in grateful, sweet remembrance of your goodness grateful, sweet remembrance of your goodness to me and your energetic labors for all.

DEFENDING HER BROTHER.

The following are extracts from Mrs.

Stowe's reply:

It was very sweet and kind of you to write what you did last. I suppose it is so long ago you may have forgotten, but it was a word of tenderness and sympathy about my brother's trial; it was womanly, tender, and sweet, such as at heart you are. After all, my love for you is greater than my admiration, for I think it more and better to be really a woman worth loving than to have read Greek and German and written books. And in this last book I read, I more feel with you in some little flar points—that stare at you as making an amusing exhibition. For, my dear, I feel myself at last as one who has been playing and pionicking on the shores of life, and waked from a dream late in the afternoon to find that everybody almost had gone over to the beyond. And the Stowe's reply:

there has followed two years of the most dreadful struggle.

This has drawn on my life—my heart's blood. He is myself; yes, I know you are the kind of woman to understand me when I say that I felt a blow at him more than at myself. I, who know his purity, honor, delicacy, know that he has been from childhood of an ideal purity, who reverenced his conscience as his king, whose clory was redressing human wrong, who spake no siander; no, nor listened to it.

Never have I known a nature of such strength and such almost childlike innocence. He is of a nature so sweet and perfect that, though I have seen him thunderously indignant at moments, I never saw him freeful or irritable—a man who continuously, in every little act of life, is thinking of others, a man that all the children on the street run after, and that every sorrowful, weak or distressed person looks to as

A NATURAL HELPER.

In all this long history there has been no cirumstance of his relation to any woman that has not been worthy of himself—pure, delicate and proper; and I know all sides of him, and

and proper; and I know all sides of him, and certainly should not say this if there were even a misgiving. Thank God there is none, and I can read my New Testament and feel that by all the beatitudes my brother is blessed.

His calimnesa, serenity and cheerfulness through all this time has uplifted us all. Where he was, there was no anxiety, no sorrow. My brother's power to console is something peculiar and wonderful. I have seen him at death-beds and funerals, where it would seem as if hope itself must be dumb, bring down the very peace of heaven, and change despair to trust. He has not had less power in his own adversity. You cannot conceive how he is beloved by those even who never saw him—old, paralytic, distressed, neglected people, poor seamstresses, black people, who have felt these arrows shot against their benefactor as against themselves, and most touching have been their letters of sympathy. From the first he has met this in the spirit of Frances de Sales, who met a similar plot by silence, prayer and work, and when urged to defend himself said "God would do it in His time." God was the best judge how much reputation he needed to serve Him witb.

In your portrait of Deronda, you speak of him

every scrap and shred of justice that might be long to them. From first to last of this trial he has never for a day intermitted his regular work. Preaching to crowded houses, preaching even in his short vacations at watering places, carrying on his missions which have regener ated two once wretched districts of the city carrying on his missions which have regenerated two once wretched districts of the city, editing a paper, and in short giving himself up to work. He cautioned his church not to become absorbed in him and his trials, to prove their devotion by more faithful church work and a wider charity; and never have the Plymouth missions among the poorbeen so energetic and effective. He said recently, "The worst that can befall a man is to stop thinking of God and begin to think of himself; if trials make us self-alsorbed, they burt us." Well, dear, pardon me for this outpour. Hoved you—I love you—and therefore wanted you to know just what I felt. Now, dear, this is over, don't think you must reply to it or me. I know how much you have to do,—yes, I know all about an aching head and an overtaxed brain. This last work of yours is to be your best, I think, and I hope it will bring you enough to buy an orange grove in Sicily, or somewhere else, and so have lovely weather such as we have.

It is of course impossible to give in such a

It is of course impossible to give in such a limited article an adequate conception of the wonderfully interesting material with which the 500 pages of this life of Mrs. Stowe is filled, nor would it be right to further anticipate the pleasure of the thousands of maler when the color with the control of the color with the color wit ands of readers who will enjoy the book. It may be proper in closing to add that although Mrs. Stowe is now in her 79th year her bodily health is good, and that she is spending the declining years of her life surrounded by the tender ministrations of children and free from cares and anxieties. Her life has been indeed a glorious one filled with good works.

SMYRNA RUGS AT HALF-PRICE. Four Sizes-Smallest to Largest-\$1.75. \$2, \$3.50 and \$5.

During the week beginning Nov. 4 we will offer extraordinary bargains in Smyrna rugs. The \$5 rugs are the same the peddlers carry around and sell at \$10 to \$12. All the rest are sold by the peddlers at a ending increase over our price.
EDWARD GROETZINGER,

627 and 629 Penn avenue, EXCURSION TO BALTIMORE

Vin Washington. The B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Baltimore, good to stop at Washington, D. C., at rate of \$8 for the round trip, from Nov. 7 to 12 inclusive, good to return until the 16th, on account of the Catholic Congress. Trains leave Pittsburg

Happy Little Ones.

Make the children happy by getting them some of Marvin's Little Lord Fauntleroy Cakes, the newest and most delicious cake on the market. Grocers keep them. TTSSu

DON'T be misled. Stick to the old relia-ble Wainwright's beer. All dealers keep it. 5525 is their telephone number.

PROMINENT saloons, hotels, clubs and

Wiener, standard and Kulmbacher lager Specially designed to economize flowers in

winter, at French, Kendrick & Co.'s, \$16 Smithfield street, opposite City Hall. OUR assortment of kid gloves is still com-

plete. Prices below all oth F. SCHOENTHAL, 612 Penn avenue.

FINE watch repairing at Hauch's, lowest prices. No. 295 Fifth ave. WFSu CABINET photos, \$1 per dox. Lies' Popular Gallery, 10 and 12 Sixth st. TTSu

the number of victims varies, for several reasons. Nevertheless it is generally sup-A GLASS of F. & V.'s Iron City beer at

prising, therefore, that being her thirteenth year she should have professed the Christians's acids.

Secondary of the convergion is in her own with the control of her convergion is in her own with the control of her convergion is in her own with the control of her convergion is in her own with the control of her convergion is in her own with the control of her convergion is in her own with the control of her convergion is in her own with the control of her convergion is in her own with the control of her convergion is the control of her convergion is not a secretary that the difficult leves flar that give a limit the secretary with the control of her convergion is not in the the sacrification and when a based do held to did I rigid with a sight "price of the control of her converged to came the first man? Whence came the first oak tree? Nobody knows, and it is useless to discuss such mysteries. Observation alone abows us that rables

NEVER ORIGINATES SPONTANEOUSLY. Nobody has ever proved the existence of spontuneous rabies, though many have at-tributed it to the symptoms of epilepsy, a disease frequently met with in the canine species. Further it never breaks out in any country unless introduced there by an animal bitten in another place where rabies is endemic. Many islands in the Pacific with in the wide Australian continent. Norway or Lapland. And yet these countries will be free of it only as long as they take proper measures to prevent the introduction of dogs which, after being bitten in another country, carry the virus with them in a

Moreover, it is not difficult to prove that rabies is a disease which cannot appear de novo under any physiological conditions, and that in spontaneous origin is quite impossible. We know nowadays that contagious or virulent affections are caused by small microscopic beings which are called microbes. The anthrax of cattle, the maligmicrobes. The anthrax of cattle, the maily-nant pustule of man, are produced by mi-crobes; croup is produced by a microbe. * * The microbe of rabies has not been isolated as yet, but, judging by analogy, we must believe in its existence. To resume:

every virus is a microbe. Although these beings are of infinite smallness, the conditions of their life and propagation are subject to the same general laws which regulate the birth and multiplibeings. They, like the latter, never have a spontaneous origin. Like the latter, they are derived from beings similar to themshadow of a doubt, that in the present state of science the belief in spontaneous genera-tion is a chimera. If it be said that life taneously at some period or other, I must repeat the statement which I made just now, namely, that the origin of all things on is hidden behind an impenetrable earth veil. In short, rables is not a spontaneous

ERADICATING THE DISEASE. As it is always due to the direct inoculation of its virus by a rabid animal, it is easy to understand that simple police measures will suffice to stamp out this horrible disease, more especially in insular countries like England or Ireland. Two or three years would perhaps be enough to eradicate it if owners were compelled to muzzle their dogs or to lead them by a string when in the streets. The destruction of all wolves in the United Kingdom was a far more diffi-cult task, and yet it was successfully accom-

Everybody, medical men especially, agree in thinking that rabies, in man at least, is an incurable disease. If a man be bitten by a rabid animal in such a manner that he must necessarily die of rabies, his health may nevertheless remain perfectly good for several weeks, though the treacherous virus creeps on in his body, carried by the blood or finding its way along the nerves. Lastly, it invades the nervous centers. It is always found there first, and from thence it passes into the salivary glands. The first symptoms now make their appearance: fear of water and of all liquids, intense headaches, spasms of the throat, dilated pupils, haggard eyes, severe pain or mere itching at the seat of the bite. In rare cases the patient tries to bite; if so he bites the bedelothes, but only seldom the people near him. He expectorates frequently, while convulsive movements follow the slightest breath or draught of air. He is afraid of shining objects, and the slightest noise causes him to start. * * These are some of the striking signs of the disease. If tis own independent and fatal course.

Death, sometimes preceded by horrible sufferings and by indescribable maniacal at-

tacks of fury, shortly follows. Strange to say, this disease, on which all in the resources of medicine have no effect, has be, been treated in all countries by an endless number of remedies, all supposed to be in-fallible. There is no country in Europe or America, be it small or large, in which per-sons are not to be found who are supposed to be able to cure rabies, or in which practices which are said to prevent the occur-rence of the disease may not be studied. Such erroneous beliefs are widely spread.

FOOLISH IDEAS. The idea on which such practices are based is due to the fact that it is difficult for men in general to apply to their knowledge of facts, which are more or less mysteri-ous in their nature, and the causation of which is unexplained, the precepts derived from experimental methods. The human restaurants have Bacuerlein Brewing Co.'s mind is always struck by anything which appears to be marvellous. A man, for instance, will often believe the quack who tells him that a stone of a certain kind, or a plant, will prevent the evil effects of a bite from a rabid animal, provided this stone or plant be merely placed in contact with the wound. He may say even that he has personally experienced the good effects of such a practice if rables has not followed the ap-plication of the remedy to one patient. He plication of the remedy to one patient. He forgets that to draw such a conclusion must necessarily be a mistake, simply because every bite from a rabid animal is not always followed by the breaking out of the disease in the person so bitten. Now, suppose a hundred people to have been bitten by rabid animals, how many will die of this terrible disease? It is difficult to answer such a question. Moreover, the number of wintime mainter of careful.

posed that if the deaths taking place among a large number of persons bitten by rabid animals be added up, and if their seat and gravity be next taken into account, the mortality among persons bitten amounts to 15 to 20 per cent. In other words, more than 80 out of 100 persons suffer no evil effects from the bite. It is easy therefore to be from the bite. It is easy therefore to be

preventive remedy against rables among persons bitten by rabid animals, it would be necessary, in the first place, to discover a process enabling the experimenter to repro-duce rables in an animal at will. A number of dogs having, then, been inoculated with rabies according to that process, would then have to be divided into two batches, then have to be divided into two batches, the remedy being applied to one batch, and the disease being allowed to run its course unopposed in the other until death followed. It would be easy to compare the course of the disease in the two lots, and the action of the remedy could thus be conclusively demonstrated, provided rabies and death did not tollow on the introduction of the virus into animals treated by the remedy. We have tested in this way remedies which are supposed to be able to prevent the oc-currence of rabies, and are said to be in-fallible by their owners, but we have never obtained any satisfactory results. INOCULATING DOGS.

It is not so easy as one might think at first to inoculate a series of animals with rabies successfully. We have already called attention to the fact that if dogs be bitten by rabid animals the disease does not appear in all of them. A direct subcutane-ous inoculation of the saliva of a rabid dog is hardly more successful. The saliva con-tains, together with the microbe of hydro-phobia, other microbes of different kinds, which may give rise to abscesses and other morbid complications, and thus prevent the occurrence of rabies. In short, only a few years ago, experimenters would not have known where to find the virus in a pure state, nor to use it in such a way as to produce rables, and nothing but rables.

Luckily, these two difficulties were solved at the same time by the following discovery: If the autopsy of an animal dead of rabies be made, and if a small portion of the brain, spinal cord, or, better perhaps, of the thicker part of the cord which unites this to the brain-a part which is called medulla oblongata, or bulbous—be taken, and if this portion of the central nervous system be crushed in a sterilized fluid, with all be crushed in a sterilized fluid, with all necessary antiseptic precautions, and if a small quantity of this fluid be now introduced on the surface of the brain of a chloroformed animal (dog, rabbit or guinea pig) by means of a hypodermic needle, after trephining, the animal thus inoculated will contract rabies to a certainty, and that in a relatively short time; that is, a period not exceeding 15 days or 3 weeks.

exceeding 15 days or 3 weeks.

Do you wish, then, to test any remedy which is said to prevent the occurrence of rabies? Take two dogs and inoculate both of them with the virus in the manner which has just been described. Now give that remedy to one of the dogs before or after the operation, as many times as you like, and leave the other dog to take its chance. will then notice that rabies makes its appearance as easily in the first as in the second animal. Of course we have not tested in this way all the numerous remedies praised by quacks, but we have tried some which are said to have proved most successful without our meeting with the least

Very different results are obtained if the method which I published before the Academie des Sciences de Paris on October 16, 1885, be used. That method of vaccination resembles in many of its characteristics the method of prophylaxis against contagious diseases. These methods are based on the inoculation of attenuated virus. The injection of such attenuated virus vaccinates animals, and thus enables them to resist the

attack of the corresponding virus.

Every virus, or rather all virulent and cation of the higher animal and vegetable infectious microbes, may be attenuated by natural or artificial means. The virus of smallpox in man is represented in an attenuated condition by the cowpox virus of bo-vine animals. The latter has been produced -at least so I am inclined to think-by accidental and successive inoculations of human smallpox virus on the udders of cows, and its present state of virulence has at last become "fixed" there. In the same way the yirus of rabies is greatly modified by successive inoculations on monkeys or

EFFECTS OF INOCULATION. Similarly again the fatal virus of anthrax is modified by the action of air and heat un-til at last it is thus rendered harmless. It passes through intermediate stages, how-ever, in which it may still prove fatal to animals of small size, but harmless when inoculated into domestic animals, although it vaccinates the latter against the attacks of the primitive fatal virus. In the same way the virus of rabies may be attenuated to any wished-for degree by the action of any and moderate heat; and may then, when in-oculated into animals, enable them to resist the action of the primitive fatal virus. In other words, one may produce in a dog a state in which it is impossible for that ani-mal to contract rabies. Take a dozen dogs, vaccinate them in the manner which I have just mentioned, and then inoculate them at the surface of the brain with the pure virus of rabies. Then perform the same operation, at the same time, on 12 other non-vaccinated animals. Not one of the first dozen will contract the disease, but the 12 other animals will all die of it after exhibiting all the various symptoms typical of rables, and it resembles in every particular that produced by the bite of a rabid animal wandering about the streets. The experiments which I have just mentioned, and which show that dogs may be vaccinated against rables, may be successfully repeated on other dogs even if they have been bitten, before the inoculations are begun by rabid animals, provided too long a period between the time of the bite and that of the protect tive inoculations has not elapsed. success of such a course of treatment de-pends on the usually long period of time intervening between the day of the bite and the time at which the first symptoms of some of the striking signs of the disease. It one or several of these morbid symptoms make their appearance rabies has fairly begun, and, whatever may be done, it follows independent and fatal course.

The time as rabies show themselves. The immunity due to vaccination is produced in animals before the epoch at which the acute symptoms of rabies ought to appear. This is indirectly rabies ought to appear. but fully proved by the fact that if the period of incubation in a dog be much shortened our method may not prove successful in vaccinating that animal. It the virus be, for instance, inoculated at the surface of the brain, the disease often follows as early as two weeks after the inoculation. It is noticeable that in order to protect an animal efficiently under these conditions, the whole process of preventive inoculations must be carried on as quickly as possible if that an-imal is to be efficiently vaccinated before the fatal symptoms of rables appear on the

It is necessary to demonstrate by experi-ments that an animal may acquire immu-nity against rables if it be submitted to the prophylactic treatment of which we have spoken here. Needless to say, all experi-ments demonstrating this fact must be made on animals only, and all trials on men must not only be forbidden, but, moreover, must be considered as criminal. Nevertheless, we are justified in thinking that results ob tained on animals may, for the most part at least, be obtained in man also. Now, it is easy to prove that a dog previously vaccinated and so rendered incapable of contract-ing rabies may be inoculated under the skin with almost any quantity of the purest and strongest virus without this ineculation being followed by any evil consequences.
Vaccinated dogs have been incoulated on
different occasious with several cubic centimetres of virus taken from the medulla obmetres of virus taken from the medula ob-lengata of dogs dead of rabies without no-ticeable evil effects, although such inocula-tions were practiced not only once but every day during several months. Vaccinated dogs during the year succeeding this opera-tion are not injuriously affected by the

SOME EXPERIMENTS. Several years ago I brought together at

from the bite. It is easy, therefore, to be deceived as to the value of any preventive remedy. For if we apply it to a small number of persons it will seem to have been successful in four cases out of five. Is that not such vaccinated animals would be able to more than sufficient to warrant a quack, resist the action of the virus when introduced animals would be able to resist the action of the virus when introduced animals would be able to resist the action of the virus when introduced animals would be able to resist the action of the virus when introduced animals would be able to resist the action of the virus when introduced animals would be able to resist the action of the virus when introduced animals would be able to resist the action of the virus when introduced animals would be able to resist the action of the virus when introduced animals would be able to resist the action of the virus when introduced animals would be able to resist the action of the virus when introduced animals would be able to resist the action of the virus was deposited on the surface whose advice is taken, to say that his remedy is infallible, and to cause men to blindly
share his belief?

The experimental method judges facts
more severely. That method teaches us
that if we are to believe in the efficacy of a
the virus when introduced by a bite. Accordingly, in 1887, 1888
and 1889, vaccinated animals were merely
bitten by dogs suffering from rabies, and not
inoculated under the skull. In 1887 the
vaccinated dogs suffered no evil effects after
being inoculated by the bite of a rabid dog. In 1888 five dogs vaccinated in the year 1884 were bitten in the month of July, to gether with five non-vaccinated aniare now (August, 1889) still in perfect health, whereas of the five others, three died of rabies and two are living now. At the time of writing (August, 1889) a similar extime of writing (August, 1889) a similar experiment is in progress on another group of animals vaccinated in 1884. If these animals resist, and if all or part of the non-vaccinated animals die of rabies, it will be a positive proof that the artificial immunity against fresh bites from rabid animals may extend over a period exceeding five years. However great the advances made in our knowledge of the etiology and prophylaxis of rabies among animals may have been, these results were intoresting chiefly because they justified us more and more in hoping that the preventive methods against rabies

SECRET SOCIETY NOTES.

that the preventive methods against rables might be successful in the case of men bitten by rabid animals. But the question was

how to summon up courage enough to make that trial and to overstep the frontier which separates man from animals. If it be true that the Goddess of Chance helps men who

are determined to find out the truth, we are certainly justified in thinking that she did

so under the circumstances which presented themselves. Louis Pasteur.

C. M. B. A. Notes. -Charters have been granted for Branch No. 72 at Dunbar, and for No. 73 at Kane. -Branch No. 70 was instituted last evening at Romestead, with 40 charter members. -Deputy F. J. Brady, of this city, has been to Altoona, and is getting things in good shape

for a branch there. -Deputy J. A. Skelly, of McKeesport, is working up branches at West Newton, Coultersville and Elizabeth,

-Branch No. 71 will be instituted on next Saturday evening at Holy Cross school house, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

-Branch No. 1, of Titusville, will hold its annual reception on Thursday evening. The Grand Deputy will be present.

-District Deputy P. J. Horrigan of Con-nellsville, will shortly start branches in Scott-dale, Uniontown and Dawson. -There are now 26 branches in Allegheny county, and a fair prospect of organi more inside of the next 60 days.

—Branch No. 49, of the Southside, had 15 ap-plications at the last meeting, the result of the open meeting held a few weeks ago. —A special meeting of the board of presidents of Pittsburg has been called to meet at the hall of Branch No. 33, at the corner of Butler and Main streets. Seventsenth ward, at 7:30 next Thursday evening.

-The Grand Deputy is urging all branches to bold as many open meetings as possible, so they can invite their friends outside the association to hear the C. M. B. A. explained. It adds con-siderable to the membership.

-There will be a meeting this evening at 7:30 at St. John's school house, on Fourteenth street, Southside, to start a branch. It will be addressed by Deputy L. D. Buckley, Chancellors M. J. Clark and Lawrence A. Shott. lors M. J. Clark and Lawrence A. Shott.

The following is the list of officers of Branch No. @, of Natrona, instituted by Grand Deputy J. W. Sullivan on Saturday, October 26: Spiritual Advisor, Rev. John Price: President, Peter Wehner; First Vice President, Richard Walsh; Second Vice President, George Nold; Recording Secretary, Albert C. Adler; Assistant Recording Secretary, Albert C. Adler; Assistant Recording Secretary, Her. John Price; Treasurer, Joseph Sinsz; Marshal, Christy Martin; Guard, Joseph Beltz; Trustees, Rev. Philip Brady, Thomas O'Malley, Albert C. Adler, Christy Martin, Richard Walsh. Meetings will be held on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

S. K. of A. O. U. W.

—Comrade Lew Davis, Commander of New Castle Legion No. 29, died suddenly on the street in that city a few days ago. —The Reception Committee have all proved to be good workers, hence it is safe to predict that the affair will prove a grand success. —Duquesne Legion No. 10 is about to add a few more members to its roll as a proof offits energy. Some of the other legions should be looking to their laurels.

-Pride of the West Lodge, of Allegheny, paid a friendly visit to Sharpsburg on Tuesday evening last. Speeches for the good of the order were delivered by some of the best orators of both lodges, and with good effect, after which Pride of the West returned, well pleased with their visit.

—It is safe to say that Commander McKee, of Duquesno Legion No. 10, is glad that he is alive after the rousing reception he received at the last meeting of that legion. Seven members at one time, all shouting at the Commander, is a lattle rough, but he has been seen under more trains circumstances.

-A new conclave will shortly be organized at Sewickley. -A large conclave was organized at Scranto

—Deputies are now making their second visit during the term. —A number of conclaves in the smaller towns are preparing to hold an open meeting. —The Supreme Archon is sending out special circular to the secretaries to be place in the hands of each member. -All the active conclaves have applications pending. The outlook throughout the juris-diction looks very favorable for an increased

—Charles A. Parsons, Deputy of the Cleve-land district, and Robert Johnson, Deputy of the Altoona, district, were in the city during the week, and called on the Supreme Archon. —Industry Conclave No. 84 were paid an offi-cial visit by the Supreme Archon and District Depaty Charles Cornelins at its last meeting. Five applications are pending. Hon. Alfred Marland made an extended address on insur-

Daughters of St. George. —The members of Lady Gladstone Lodge, No. 20, are earnestly requested to attend the meeting to be held next Thursday, November 7, at 230 P. M., at the hall, Fourteenth and Car-son streets, to transact special business.

Jr. O. U. A. M. -Reliable Council, No. 90, will hold its fourth annual reception at Cyclorama Hall, on Wednesday evening, November 18. The com-mittee promise their friends a good time.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN DELEGATION To Reach Pittsburg This Week-A Most Interesting Visit Anticipated-One of the

Special Attractions. course greatly interest the South American visitors. But they will not neglect to try, and then highly commend, the unrivaled Prince Regent whisky at John McCullough's Half-Century House, 523 Liberty, foot at Witth ave

The Latest From Paris.

The H. J. Heinz Company have just been officially notified that they have received the medal on pickled condiments at the Paris Exposition. This is a gratifying surprise to the house, since no effort was made to display their goods. At the solicitation of the Department of Agriculture at Washington they sent a few cases of their goods in care of the department.

It will be remembered that at the World's

Exposition at New Orleans in 1884-5 this house also received the highest awards over all competitors, foreign and domestic. In-deed, this is their uniform history wherever their goods have been exhibited

Go To Groetsinger's great sale of carpets, carpet remnants and rugs, beginning Nov. 4. 627 and 629 Penn avenue. ONYX fast black hosiery 25 per cent cheaper than regular price at the closing out sale of F. Schoenthal, 612 Penn avenue.

BLAIR'S PILLS—Great English gout and haumatic remedy. Sure, prompt and effect-

THE CONFEDERATE HAND STAMPS

A Feature of the Service Between Mexico and This Country.

SOME VERY VALUABLE COLLECTIONS

PWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1 Philately-What is it? Even wise old Noah Webster did not know the word, but "progression" is the world's motto, and today, in the appendix of the unabridged, we find that philately is "the collection of stamps of different countries, and the intelligent study and systematic arrangement of them." The name was coined by M. Herjin, a celebrated French collector. The science has made more rapid strides than any other pursuit of like nature. The stamp collector a few years ago was denominated a crank, and the collection of these little bits of paper taken up with secrecy and ridiculed as childish pastime. The public press scoffed and scorned at the collection of stamps—now it is fast becoming the philan-

stamps—now it is fast becoming the philanthropist's friend, by opening up its columns
and permitting him to air his views and advocate Philatelia's cause.

The study is being taken up in every
country, in the Scotland hamlet as well as
in the most populous city. The progress of
the science or mania can be judged by the
number of philatelic societies. The first
one was started in Loudon, then followed
one in France, and three years ago the Naone in France, and three years ago the Na-tional Philatelic Society of New York was organized. The association, which is just about to celebrate its third anniversary, has already 800 members, and among its officers are some of the most influential men of our country. Since the founding of the American society the progress in this country has been phenomenal and almost every corner in the United States has some lover of the hobby. To the true philatelist the value of

THE ARTISTIC FEATURES of and the history of each stamp. The materialist, money making collector, sees only the monetary value, but the prices paid for these rare specimens show how highly prized they are. The Sterling collection, which consisted largely of United States proofs, brought over \$7,000. Rob C. H. Brock, of Philadelphia, has, perhaps, the finest collection in America, valued at \$25,000. He prizes them as he would a rare ting. Each stamp has its history, and painting. Each stamp has its history, and the whole collection a peculiar fascination, and hours are spent looking over the series

and hours are spent looking over the series with friends who, too, love the science.

According to stamp catalogues, among the United States stamps, the New Haven, Conn., 5-cent red stamp of 1845 is the most valuable—\$350. The Brattleboro, 5 cents, 1845, \$250, and the 3-cent, 1842, New York stamp, buff in color, \$100. Stamps that were once plentiful are now becoming scarce, and once worth but a few cents now command dollars. There is a peculiar fascination in these bright bits of paper that come to us from every clime. The charm is come to us from every clime. The charm is subtle, whatever it is, and "no lotus of South Atric's land ever held its victims in more bending servitude than does the god-dess Philatelia exert over her willing sub-

Among the various issues of postage stamps of our country the Confederate stamp has a history making it the most interesting of souvenirs. After the use of United States stamps had been abandoned in the seceded States, and before the Government had provided its own issue of stamps, Southern postmasters were left to their own resources for such facilities in the line of stamps as were required by the necessities of the Southern mail service.

A PEATURE OF INTEREST.

The "hand stamp" of '61 certainly pos-The "hand stamp" of '61 certainly possesses romantic associations—it is in itself a history of the pressure of the war. To the stamp collector these Confederate "hand stamps" have a distinct value, consisting of a great variety of patterns differing in form and device, according to the fancy or eccentricity of the postmaster. Struck in a variety of colors, they make an interesting series in the collector's album and allude to the most memorable events of our national history. To-day we can scarcely conceive of a tory. To-day we can scarcely conceive of a time when unperforated stamps were used, and a postoffice clerk's outfit not complete

without a pair of scissors. Among varieties in collections are the unperforated English stamp, mutilated and cut in every conceivable way—"some with top cut off, some with the bottom, some almost in the shape of a diamond-all evidently done in a hurry by the clerk under some particular stress of business." If every business man carried a pair of scissors o-day, what a grand opening for another

"trust" company.

From a newspaper in 1851 this item sppears: "Great call for postoffice stamps.
Seventeen hundred dollars worth of stamps were sold during business hours in Boston on Friday last. This too under the rule that no individual can purchase more than \$3 worth at a time. The reduction of postage has even at this early time given ample evidence that correspondence will be materially increased." Among

POSTAL ODDITIES

in the service the system in old Mexico is perhaps the most curious. Under the U. P. U. ruling, a letter can be sent from the northernmost corner of Maine to the most southern point of Mexico for a 2-cent stamp, but vice versa in Mexico a resident there cannot communicate with his next door neighbor without paying the local rate—5 cents—the same beyond the borders into the United States, but back again it is only 2 cents. So these Mexicans who live on the borders take advantage of our postal system, and each morning "with mail bags full of unposted letters, step across the river to adjacent American towns, patronize our post-offices and send their mail back into their own country or abroad into ours ornamented with profiles of Washington and Jefferson." with profiles of Washington and Jenerson.

If there is a perfect postal system in the world our Government has a just claim to it. Already our system is being studied by officers from the land of the celastials, and when we pender over Japanese mail service

we hope how soon it may be improved. Now where no railroad exists the mail is the carrier being exchanged at every sta-tion. These carriers generally require five days to go 250 miles. The new stamp issue is now under discussion. The present con-tract expires this year, while the next protract expires this year, while the next provides for bide for two series of stamps—one being the size now in use, the other about one-third smaller. Postmaster General Wanamaker is reported to have said, that he believed the smaller stamp would be quite as useful and popular as the size now in use, and by reducing the size of the stamp, a material saving would be effected, which could be expended in a better and everyway more desirable color.

While postage stamps are "in everybody's mouth." except the wise ones, who use a

mouth," except the wise ones, who use a sponge, we little realize the care and minuteness of their progress in manufacture. Even at the last stage each sheet is counted 11 times, and if a single stamp is torn or in any way mutilated the whole sheet of 100 is burned. It is said several hundred thousand are destroyed each week from that cause, and shows, too, the positive law which protects and governs Government

In Minton, Haviland, Royal Danish and other makes, at French, Kendrick & Co.'s, 516 Smithfield st., opposite City Hall.

Interesting to Stout Ladies. We have left a lot of chemise, night dresses, etc., in sizes from 40 to 50, which we are selling at half price. Large corrects also greatly reduced. F. SCHOERTHAL, 612 Penn avenus. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sick Headache ATTENTION, PLEASE

and few are entirely free. Its cause is indigestion and a sluggish liver, the cure for which is readily found in the use of Ayer's Pills.,

"I have found that for sick headache, caused by a disordered condition of the stomach, Ayer's Pills are the most reliable remedy."—Samuel C. Bradburn, Worthington, Mass. "After the use of Ayer's Pills for

many years, in my practice and family,
I am justified in saying that they are an
excellent cathartic and liver medicine—
sustaining all the claims made for them."
—W. A. Westfall, M. D., V. P. Austin
& N. W. Railway Co., Burnet, Texas. & N. W. Railway Co., Burnet, Texas.

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered stomach and liver. I suffered for over three years from headache, indigestion, and constipation. I had no appetite and was weak and nervous most of the time. By using three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured."

— Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kansas.

"I was trubled for years with indi-

"I was troubled for years with indi-gestion, constipation, and headache. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, used in small daily doses, restored me to health. They are prompt and effective."—W.H. Strout, Meadville, Pa.

Ayer's Pills, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Bold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Lamp, Glass & China Co., 935 Penn Avenue. Between Ninth and Tenth Sts.

P.S.-Our assortment of Gas Fix-

tures being depleted, will close out

We are determined to close out

our entire stock by December, and

for this purpose have marked

everything away below the actual value. Piano Extension Lamps, 25

different patterns; Library, Ban-

quet and Vase Lamps, elegant de-

signs; Tes, Dinner and Chamber

Sets, large variety; Bric-a-Brac from all the renowned potteries;

Onyx and Bronze Tables, Pedestals

and Easels; Cuspidores, Umbrella Stands, Vestibule Seats and Lawn

Vases, Gas Fixtures, Bronzes and

Clocks, Wedding and Anniversery

Gifts, Holiday Gifts in profusion.

THE J. P. SMITH

the balance at less than value.

"TAKE HEED,

Be wary how you place your words!"

The above advice, it is needless to say, is followed in the writing of their advertisements by all reliable houses, and particularly so by

KEECH'S Mammoth Cash and Credit House

Last Sunday our announcement contained a number of special bargains, with prices attached, and among the hundreds of buyers who responded to this advertisement NOT ONE was disappointed. All obtained what they wanted; all left the store highly pleased with their bargains. People naturally look to Keech's as the Champion Low Price Credit House in this city, and Keech's, well aware of the public confidence reposed in them, endeavor to prove themselves worthy of it by supplying their customers with

The Best Furniture! The Best Carpets! The Best House Furnishing Goods! The Best Cloaks and Clothing! at prices guaranteed to be from 20 to 33 per cent lower than those of any competing

Never mind the wincing and whining of the little dealers. They are the lame ducks of the trade, and their constant flutter only tends to show up their crippled condition. Keech. unmindful of it all, sails on serenely, selling more goods than any two houses in this city put together. And, now, if you

A Handsome Parlor Suite,

An Elegant Bed Room Suite, A Substantial Dining Room Suite,

A Comfortable Sitting Room Suite, A Sofa, a Couch, a Rocker, A Folding Bed, a Wardrobe, Some Carpets or Matting,

> Some Rugs or Oil Cloths, Some Curtains or Portieres, Some House Furnishing Goods, Some Dry Goods or Cloaks. Some Men's Suits or Overcoats,

You can get all of these goods for CASH or on CREDIT

KEECHS

By simply coming to

Cash and Credit House. 923 and 925 Penn avenue,

Open Saturday Nights till 10 o'clock.

NEW GOODS

Near Ninth Street

We have just received and have now ready for inspection, beautiful China Dinner Sets, Fish Sets and a full line of nice China, odd pleces, to which we invite the attention of the ladies.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.,

211 Wood st.